# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 09/656,533 | 09/07/2000 | Guido Maffezoni | ADAPP142 | 2330 |

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|---|---|---|
| 25920 | 7590 | 02/01/2005 |

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| EXAMINER |
|---|
| MAURO JR, THOMAS J |

| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
|---|---|
| 2143 | |

DATE MAILED: 02/01/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

| | Application No. | Applicant(s) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Office Action Summary** | 09/656,533 | MAFFEZONI, GUIDO | |
| | Examiner | Art Unit | |
| | Thomas J. Mauro Jr. | 2143 | |

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>08 November 2004</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.       2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-25</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-25</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>09 July 2004</u> is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

**DETAILED ACTION**

1.      This action is in response to the Request for Continued Examination (RCE) filed on

November 8, 2004. Claims 1-25 remain pending and are again presented for examination. A

formal action on the merits of claims 1-25 follows.


2.      Objection made against the drawings is obviated with the corrected drawings submitted

and received on July 9, 2004.


*Response to Arguments*

3.      Applicant's arguments with respect to the DCOM link in claims 1, 12 and 21 have been

considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.


4.      Applicant's arguments filed November 8, 2004 have been fully considered but they are

not persuasive.


        (A) Applicant contends that Orr fails to teach the client/server architecture, as recited in

            claims 1, 12 and 21, but rather teaches a thin-client/server architecture.


        In response to argument (A), the Examiner respectfully disagrees and asserts that the

system architecture described in Orr is in fact a client/server architecture, however, as in Orr and

the current application, acts in a thin-client/server architecture like way. Orr explicitly states that

clients (See Col. 3 lines 10-22) contain all elements necessary to be a standard client, not a thin

client. These components include a computer readable media for storing programs which are

able to be executed by the client (emphasis added), a graphical user interface and an operating

system, thereby allowing the client to stand alone and run as a separate client, not a thin client

which only runs applications from a server. When the local client accesses the server remotely

and operates a virtual desktop, the client is then functioning like a thin client while at the same

time remaining in a client/server architecture. Furthermore, Microsoft Computer Dictionary, 3rd

edition, states that even a thin client is part of a "client server architecture". Therefore, the

Examiner accordingly demurs to the applicant's contention that Orr fails to teach a client/server

architecture

(B) Applicant contends that Orr fails to teach receiving confirmation from the remote

client that the establishing a connection has been completed, whereas claim 1 recites

this limitation.

In response to argument (B), the Examiner respectfully disagrees and asserts that Orr

does in fact teach receiving confirmation that a connection has been established. Orr discloses

(See Col. 3 lines 40-58) that after login, which provides for that the login was successful, a

virtual desktop is displayed for the client. This would only occur when the connection

establishment was completed, meaning that the login was successful. Therefore, confirmation is

received from the user that the connection establishment was successful when the virtual desktop

GUI is displayed. Thus, the Examiner demurs to this assertion as the Virtual Desktop GUI is

confirmation that login and connection establishment was successful.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

5.      The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

6.      Claims 1 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Orr et al.

(U.S. 6,463,459) in view of Slavin et al. (U.S. 6,675,193).

Regarding claim 1, Orr teaches a method for enabling access to resources connected to

client nodes of a network, the method comprising:

-       establishing communication between a local client and a remote client, in a client/server

        architecture **[Orr -- Figure 1 and Col. 3 lines 9-22 and lines 40-46 – Client**

        **computer(s) (12), i.e. local client, establishes session with server(s) (16), i.e. remote**

        **client.  Local clients (12) are computers which contain standard, i.e. non thin-**

        **client, characteristics, namely, storage, programs, operating systems etc.  These**

        **computers interact with the server to provide for a client/server architecture]**, the

local client being configured to provide a remote client identification code and a

password to the remote client [**Orr -- Figure 3, Col. 1 lines 63-65, Col. 3 lines 40-46,

Col. 4 lines 64-67 – Col. 5 lines 1-21 and lines 60-65 – User logs on to the client

system, inherently requiring a username and password, which initiates session with

remote client, i.e. server, further invoking VP agent process on server to provide

log-on information to VP broker on server to initiate virtual desktop**];

-       the establishing being completed by confirmation from the remote client that the remote

client identification code and the password match [**Orr -- Col. 3 lines 40-58, Col. 5

lines 66-67 – Col. 6 lines 1-6 – Confirmation occurs if broker provides confirmed

inter-process communication (IPC) resources and virtual desktop is started and

provided to the client after logging in. The receiving by the client of the virtual

desktop is confirmation that the ID and password were matched; otherwise, virtual

desktop would not be started or displayed, i.e. invalid login**];

-       determining if adapters are connected to the remote client [**Orr -- Col. 6 lines

45-53 – Inherently required once virtual desktop is set-up to determine which

adapters, i.e. hard drive, CD-Rom, etc... local client has access to**];

-       establishing connection to a selected adapter [**Orr -- Col. 6 lines 45-53 –

Inherently required for local client to run programs and access files on remote

client, i.e. server**]; and

-       connecting the local client to the selected adapter [**Orr -- Col. 6 lines 45-53 –

Inherently required for local client to execute commands on remote client, i.e.

server**], the selected adapter being configured to appear on a first graphical user

interface (GUI) of the local client as if the selected adapter of the remote client were

physically connected to the local client **[Orr -- Col. 3 lines 40-44 -- Virtual desktop,**

**i.e. GUI, shows all applications and peripherals connected to the remote client, i.e.**

**server, as if they were located on the local client, i.e. client computer]**.

Orr fails to explicitly teach transmitting information between a local client and a remote client

using DCOM.

Slavin, however, discloses a system for remote control of a local server system via a remote

client which utilizes DCOM in order to permit a remote system desktop bound application to be

accessed and to send and receive data to and from a local site over the Internet **[Slavin -- Col. 9**

**lines 15-31]**.

Both Orr and Slavin are concerned in the same field of endeavor, namely, allowing remote

clients to access data, applications and programs from a local server/client machine.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to incorporate the use of DCOM to transmit information, including login

information (as taught above by Orr) from the remote client to the local client, i.e. server, as

taught by Slavin into the invention of Orr, in order to provide for a safe and transparent

mechanism for executing applications and transferring data from a local client to a remote client

over the Internet.


Regarding claim 6, Orr-Slavin teach the invention substantially as claimed including

having the local client provide the remote client identification and the password using a third

graphical user interface (GUI) **[Orr -- Figures 3 and 4 and Col. 5 lines 59-62 – In order for**

**client to logon to server, server must issue and send to client the logon credentials, i.e.**

**username and password].**

7.      Claims 2 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Orr et al.

(U.S. 6,463,459) and Slavin et al. (U.S. 6,675,193), as applied to claims 1 and 2 above

respectfully, in view of Guheen et al. (U.S. 6,615,166).

Regarding claim 2, Orr-Slavin teach the invention substantially as claimed, including the

local client providing a computer identification to the remote client prior to establishing

communication between the local client and the remote client, the computer information

containing the remote client identification code and connection password **[Orr -- Col. 5 lines 60-**

**62 – Local client is required to provide log on information to remote client before the**

**remote client can log on to the system].** Orr-Slavin fail to teach an access password.

Guheen, however, teaches having multiple user id(s) and passwords to access subsystems within

a server **[Guheen -- Col. 148 lines 59-65 – Access passwords, aside from standard login,**

**allows access to specific resources].**

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made

to incorporate the use of access passwords for accessing specific resources, as taught by Guheen

into the invention of Orr-Slavin, in order to provide a more secure means for authenticating and

providing restricted access to certain resources and information rather than using a single

password/sign-on which would allow access to the entire system **[Guheen -- Col. 148 lines 59-67]**.

Regarding claim 3, Orr-Slavin-Guheen teach the invention substantially as claimed including the aforementioned limitations in claim 2, including choosing the selected adapter using a second graphical user interface (GUI) **[Orr -- Col. 6 lines 45-53 – Access to adapters are inherently required for agent, acting for local client to run programs and access files on remote client, i.e. server]**; and providing the access password using the second GUI **[Guheen -- Col. 148 lines 59-65 – Access passwords, aside from standard login, allows access to specific resources, i.e. adapters]**.

8.      Claims 4-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Orr et al. (U.S 6,463,459) and Slavin et al. (U.S. 6,675,193), as applied to claims 1 and 4 above respectfully, in view of what would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Claims 4-5 describe enabling access to resources connected to client nodes on a network wherein the remote client functions as a server for the local client (claim 4) and wherein the local client functions as a server for the remote client (claim 5).

Orr-Slavin discloses the remote client, i.e. server, provides access for the local client, i.e. client computer **[Orr -- Figure 1 and Col. 3 lines ⁿ-10 – Remote requester or client, i.e. local client, accesses server, i.e. remote client]**. As is known in the art, any device or computer at

any point in the time can access another computer, i.e. server, to access resources. At the same

time, that device or computer can act as a server for another computer wanting some resource.

As was upheld in *In re Gazda (219 F.2d 449, 104 USPQ 400 (CCPA 1955))*, reversal of parts, in

this case switching a client to be a server and a server to be a client, is an obvious modification to

a system.

9.      Claims 7-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Orr et al.

(U.S. 6,463,459) and Slavin et al. (U.S. 6,675,193), as applied to claims 1 and 7 above

respectfully, in view of Kempf et al. (U.S. 6,374,308).

Regarding claim 7, Orr-Slavin teach the invention substantially as claimed, as

aforementioned in claim 1 above, but fail to teach a local client user clicking on an icon to access

the adapter.

Kempf, however, teaches accessing an adapter object by clicking on a GUI object **[Kempf --**

**Col. 6 lines 43-46]**.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made

to incorporate the accessing of remote adapters by clicking on an icon, as taught by Kempf into

the invention of Orr-Slavin, in order to provide a well known and easy method to provide a direct

link between a distributed device adapter and a graphical user interface GUI.

Regarding claim 8, Orr-Slavin-Kempf teaches the invention substantially as claimed,

wherein the selected adapter connected to the remote client does not differentiate between the

local client and the remote client when the local client is accessing the selected adapter **[Orr --**

**Col. 6 lines 31-53 – Client accesses resources using a virtual desktop, upon which full**

**control is given as if applications and files were local] AND [Slavin -- Col. 12 lines 19-25 –**

**User interacts with window on local client as if it were on the remote server]**.

10.    Claims 9-12, 15 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Orr et al. (U.S. 6,463,459) and Slavin et al. (U.S. 6,675,193), as applied to claim 1 above, in

view of McNeill, Jr. et al. (U.S. 5,721,880).

Regarding claim 9, Orr-Slavin teach the invention substantially as claimed, as

aforementioned in claim 1, but fails to teach the sending inquiry commands to the remote client

to determine if adapters are connected.

McNeill, however, teaches this limitation substantially as claimed, sending inquiry commands to

the remote client **[McNeill -- Col. 5 lines 12-18 – SCSI Inquiry commands are sent to**

**determine which devices are available]**.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made

to incorporate the sending of SCSI inquiry commands, as taught by McNeill into the invention of

Orr-Slavin, in order to provide a means to determine the availability of a specific type of adapter,

i.e. SCSI adapter, on the remote client/server and provide access to SCSI devices on non-local

buses [**McNeill -- Col. 3 lines 10-15**].

Regarding claim 10, Orr-Slavin-McNeill teach the invention substantially as claimed,

wherein the inquiry commands are SCSI commands [**McNeill -- Col. 5 lines 15-16 – SCSI**

**inquiry commands**].

Regarding claim 11, Orr-Slavin-McNeill teach the invention substantially as claimed,

wherein the SCSI commands are encapsulated in packets suitable for DCOM transmission [**Orr -**

**- Col. 6 lines 40-44 and Slavin Col. 9 lines 15-31 – Information is transmitted between local**

**and remote clients using DCOM. Therefore, SCSI inquiry commands are encapsulated**

**and sent out over the communications link using DCOM**].

Regarding claim 12, Orr teaches the invention substantially as claimed, the method

comprising:

configuring a local client and a remote client, in a client/server architecture, for remote

connectivity [**Orr -- Figure 1 and Col. 3 lines 9-22 and lines 40-46 – Client computer(s) (12),**

**i.e. local client, establishes session with server(s) (16), i.e. remote client, to communicate**

**requests. Local clients (12) are computers which contain standard, i.e. non thin-client,**

**characteristics, namely, storage, programs, operating systems etc. These computers**

**interact with the server to provide for a client/server architecture**], where the local client

provides a remote client identification and a connection password to the remote client during the

configuration operation **[Orr -- Figure 3, Col. 1 lines 63-65, Col. 3 lines 40-46, Col. 4 lines 64-67 -- Col. 5 lines 1-21 and lines 60-65 -- User logs on to the client system, inherently requiring a username and password, which initiates session with remote client, i.e. server, further invoking VP agent process on server to provide log-on information to VP broker on server to initiate virtual desktop]**;

determining if host adapters are connected to the remote client **[Orr -- Col. 6 lines 45-53 -- Inherently required once virtual desktop is set-up to determine which adapters, i.e. hard drive, CD-Rom, etc... local client has access to]**;

selecting a host adapter connected to the remote client **[Orr -- Col. 6 lines 45-53 -- Access to adapters are inherently required for local client to run programs and access files on remote client, i.e. server]**; and

communicating with the selected host adapter, where the local client accesses and uses the selected host adapter as if the selected host adapter belonged to the local client **[Orr -- Col. 3 lines 40-44 -- Virtual desktop, i.e. GUI, shows all applications and peripherals connected to the remote client, i.e. server, as if they were located on the local client, i.e. client computer]**. Orr fails to teach transmitting information between a local client and a remote client using DCOM and accessing small computer system interface (SCSI) devices and using SCSI devices in the system.

Slavin, however, discloses a system for remote control of a local server system via a remote client which utilizes DCOM in order to permit a remote system desktop bound application to be accessed and to send and receive data to and from a local site over the Internet **[Slavin -- Col. 9 lines 15-31]**.

McNeill, however, teaches accessing non-local SCSI devices, which includes sending out SCSI

inquiry commands to detect SCSI adapters and connecting to them **[McNeill -- Col. 5 lines 12-**

**18 – SCSI Inquiry commands are sent to determine which devices are available]**.

Orr, Slavin and McNeill are concerned in the same field of endeavor, namely, allowing remote

clients to access data, applications, devices and programs from a local server/client machine.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made

to incorporate the use of DCOM to transmit information from the remote client to the local

client, i.e. server, as taught by Slavin along with the connectivity to non-local SCSI devices, as

taught by McNeill into the invention to Orr, in order to provide for a safe and transparent

mechanism for executing applications and transferring data from a local client to a remote client

over the Internet along with a means to determine the availability of a specific type of adapter,

i.e. SCSI adapter, on the remote client/server and provide access to SCSI devices on non-local

buses **[McNeill -- Col. 3 lines 10-15]**.


Regarding claim 15, Orr-Slavin-McNeill teach the invention substantially as claimed,

wherein the SCSI host adapters connected to the remote client are configured to appear on a

graphical user interface (GUI) of the local client as if the SCSI host adapters belong to the local

client **[Orr -- Col. 3 lines 40-44 – Virtual desktop, i.e. GUI, shows all applications and**

**peripherals connected to the remote client, i.e. server, as if they were located on the local**

**client, i.e. client computer] AND [Slavin -- Col. 12 lines 19-25 – User interacts with window**

**on local client as if it were on the remote server]**.

Regarding claim 19, this claim contains limitations similar to the limitations in claim 6.

Therefore, claim 19 is rejected under the same rationale.

11.    Claims 13-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Orr et al.

(U.S 6,463,459), Slavin et al. (U.S. 6,675,193) and McNeill, Jr. et al. (U.S. 5,721,880), as

applied to claim 12 above, in view of what would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the art.

Regarding claims 13-14, these are similar in nature to claims 4 and 5, as they set forth the

same limitations.  Therefore, claims 13-14 are rejected under the same rationale.

12.    Claims 16-17, 21, 23 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Orr et al. (U.S. 6,463,459), Slavin et al. (U.S. 6,675,193) and McNeill, Jr. et al. (U.S.

5,721,880), as applied to claims 15, 16 and 21 above respectfully, in view of Kempf et al. (U.S.

6,374,308).

Regarding claim 16-17, Orr-Slavin-McNeill teach the invention substantially as claimed,

as aforementioned in claims 12 and 15 above, but fail to teach having a SCSI host adapter icon in

which the user can select the adapter by clicking on the icon.

Kempf, however, teaches wherein the SCSI host adapters are configured as SCSI host adapter

icons on the GUI of the local client (claim 16) and wherein a user selects the selected SCSI host

adapter by clicking on a SCSI host adapter icon on the GUI of the local client (claim 17) **[Kempf**

**-- Col. 6 lines 43-46 – Host adapter icon appear on the GUI, allowing user to select adapter**

**and click on icon for access]**.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made

to incorporate the use of SCSI host adapter icons on the GUI of the local client which provide

access to the adapter through clicking on them, as taught by Kempf into the invention of Orr-

Slavin-McNeill, in order to provide a direct connection between a distributed device and a

graphical user interface object.


Regarding claim 21, Orr teaches the invention substantially as claimed, a method for

accessing resources connected to remotely located client nodes on a network, the resources being

displayed on a first graphical user interface (GUI) of a local client, the method comprising:

configuring the local client and a remote client for remote connectivity in a client/server

architecture **[Orr -- Figure 1 and Col. 3 lines 9-22 and lines 40-46 – Client computer(s) (12),**

**i.e. local client, establishes session with server(s) (16), i.e. remote client, to communicate**

**requests. Local clients (12) are computers which contain standard, i.e. non thin-client,**

**characteristics, namely, storage, programs, operating systems etc. These computers**

**interact with the server to provide for a client/server architecture]**, the local client having a

remote client identification and a connection password which allows access to the remote client

**[Orr -- Figure 3, Col. 1 lines 63-65, Col. 3 lines 40-46, Col. 4 lines 64-67 – Col. 5 lines 1-21**

**and lines 60-65 – User logs on to the client system, inherently requiring a username and**

**password, which initiates session with remote client, i.e. server, further invoking VP agent**

**process on server to provide log-on information to VP broker on server to initiate virtual**

**desktop]**;

determining if host adapters are connected to the remote client **[Orr -- Col. 6 lines 45-53**

**– Inherently required once virtual desktop is set-up to determine which adapters, i.e. hard**

**drive, CD-Rom, etc… local client has access to]**; and

communicating with the host adapter, the host adapter appearing on the GUI of the local

client as if the adapter belonged to the local client **[Orr -- Col. 3 lines 40-44 – Virtual desktop,**

**i.e. GUI, shows all applications and peripherals connected to the remote client, i.e. server,**

**as if they were located on the local client, i.e. client computer]**.

Orr fails to teach transmitting information between a local client and a remote client using

DCOM, accessing small computer system interface (SCSI) devices and using SCSI devices in

the system and providing a clickable icon on the GUI of the client which provides direct access

to the SCSI adapter.

Slavin, however, discloses a system for remote control of a local server system via a remote

client which utilizes DCOM in order to permit a remote system desktop bound application to be

accessed and to send and receive data to and from a local site over the Internet **[Slavin -- Col. 9**

**lines 15-31]**.

McNeill, however, teaches accessing non-local SCSI devices, which includes sending out SCSI

inquiry commands to detect SCSI adapters and connecting to them **[McNeill -- Col. 5 lines 12-**

**18 – SCSI Inquiry commands are sent to determine which devices are available**.

Furthermore, Kempf teaches wherein the SCSI host adapters are configured as icons on the GUI

of the local client and wherein a user selects the selected adapter by clicking on the icon on the

GUI of the local client **[Kempf -- Col. 6 lines 43-46 – Host adapter icon appear on the GUI,**

**allowing user to select adapter and click on icon for access]**.

Orr, Slavin, McNeill and Kempf are concerned in the same field of endeavor, namely, allowing

remote clients to access data, applications, devices and programs from a local server/client

machine.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made

to incorporate the use of DCOM to transmit information from the remote client to the local

client, i.e. server, as taught by Slavin along with the connectivity to non-local SCSI devices

through the use of clickable icon(s) on the GUI of the client, as taught by McNeill and Kempf

into the invention to Orr, in order to provide for a safe and transparent mechanism for executing

applications and transferring data from a local client to a remote client over the Internet along

with a means to determine the availability of a specific type of adapter, i.e. SCSI adapter, on the

remote client/server providing access to SCSI devices on non-local buses **[McNeill -- Col. 3**

**lines 10-15]** and to connect to these non-local devices, in addition to providing a direct

connection between a distributed device and a graphical user interface object..

Regarding claim 23, Orr-Slavin-McNeill-Kempf teach the invention substantially as

claimed, wherein the local client inputs the remote client identification and the connection

password using a second GUI which allows for remote SCSI connection **[Orr -- Col. 3 lines 40-**

**46 and Col. 5 lines 60-62 – Local client is required to log on information to remote client**

**before the remote client, i.e. server, can provide services].**

Regarding claim 25, Orr-Slavin-McNeill-Kempf teach the invention substantially as

claimed, wherein the local client communicates with the remote client using SCSI commands

**[McNeill --Col. 3 lines 18-20 – Communication with SCSI devices require using SCSI**

**commands].**

13.     Claims 18 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Orr et

al. (U.S 6,463,459), Slavin et al. (U.S. 6,675,193) and McNeill, Jr. et al. (U.S. 5,721,880), as

applied to claims 12 and 18 above respectfully, in view of Guheen et al. (U.S. 6,615,166).

Regarding claim 18, Orr-Slavin-McNeill teach the invention substantially as claimed, as

aforementioned in claim 12, but fail to teach the use of an access password to access the SCSI

host adapter.

Guheen, however, teaches the use of an access password to access specific resources of a system,

separate from a general sign-on, i.e. username and password **[Guheen -- Col. 148 lines 59-65 –**

**Accessing specific resources requires the entering of a second password, i.e. access**

**password].**

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made

to incorporate the use of access passwords for accessing specific resources, as taught by Guheen

into the invention of Orr-Slavin-McNeill, in order to provide a more secure means for

authenticating and providing access to information rather than using a single password/sign-on.


Regarding claim 20, Orr-Slavin-McNeill-Guheen teach the invention substantially as

claimed, as aforementioned in claim 18 above, wherein the local client selects the selected SCSI

host adapter [**McNeill -- Col. 5 lines 65 – SCSI host adapter**] and inputs the access password

using a graphical user interface (GUI) [**Guheen -- Col. 148 lines 59-65 – Accessing specific**

**resources requires the entering of a second password, i.e. access password, which is**

**presented to the user's GUI before access is allowed**].


14.     Claims 22 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Orr et

al. (U.S. 6,463,459), Slavin et al. (U.S. 6,675,193), McNeill, Jr. et al. (U.S. 5,721,880) and

Kempf et al. (U.S. 6,374,308), as applied to claims 21 and 22 above respectfully, in view of

Guheen et al. (U.S. 6,615,166).


Regarding claim 22, Orr-Slavin-Kempf-McNeill teach the invention substantially as

claimed, as aforementioned in claim 21 above, but fails to teach providing an access password to

access the SCSI host adapter.

Guheen, however, teaches the use of an access password to access specific resources of a system,

separate from a general sign-on, i.e. username and password **[Guheen -- Col. 148 lines 59-65 –**

**Accessing specific resources requires the entering of a second password, i.e. access**

**password]**.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made

to incorporate the use of access passwords for accessing specific resources, as taught by Guheen

into the invention of Orr-Slavin-Kempf-McNeill, in order to provide a more secure means for

authenticating and providing access to information rather than using a single password/sign-on.

Regarding claim 24, Orr-Slavin-McNeill-Kempf-Guheen teach the invention

substantially as claimed, wherein the access password is input using a third GUI which allows

for host adapter selection **[Kempf -- Col. 6 lines 43-46 – Adapter icon appears on the GUI,**

**allowing user to select adapter and click on icon for access, upon which access password is**

**required to access resource]**.

## *Conclusion*

15.     The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's

disclosure.


-       Glass (US 2003/0177170) discloses a system for communicating in a distributed

computing environment between a client and a server.


-       Powderly (U.S. 6,732,067) discloses a system for remote console emulation of

SCSI devices.


-       Zhu et al. (U.S. 6,691,154) discloses a method for remotely controlling an

unattended server via a remote desktop which includes accessing files and

running applications.


        Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Thomas J. Mauro Jr. whose telephone number is 571-272-3917.

The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00a.m. - 4:30p.m..
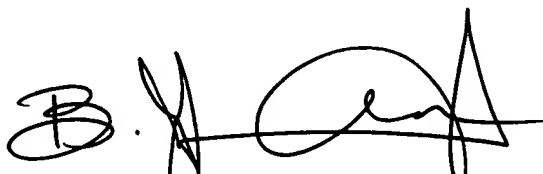
        If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, David A. Wiley can be reached on 571-272-3923.  The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

TJM
January 27, 2005

BUNJOB JAROENCHONWANIT
PRIMARY EXAMINER